

You, Doc.
can
do

Canada War Time Information Board
CANADIAN
WAR TIME

CANADA AT WAR



Hail Hitler—with Bombs !..... 3

*A Bomber Group is Added to
Canada's Armoury*

The Sting Behind the Guns..... 5

*A Vast New Chemicals and
Explosives Industry is created*

Facts and Figures 7

A Summary of Canada's War Record

January Highlights..... 44

A Chronology of Events at Home

Index 46


Canada..... 47

*Basic Reference Information on
the Nation*

No. 21

FEBRUARY





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761116517558>



HAIL HITLER - WITH BOMBS

IN passive pamphlet missions over Germany and in crushing four-ton "block buster" raids Canadians have winged their way to the most remote targets of Axis Europe.

In the vanguard of the men who carry war to the Axis deep into Europe were the men who went from Canada direct to Britain to enlist in the Royal Air Force.

Following them closely were airmen of the Royal Canadian Air Force, who, gradually after the start of the war began to augment the growing might of the R.A.F.

By June, 1940, the flow of airmen going overseas was grow-

ing to substantial proportions and the R.C.A.F. set up its first bomber squadron. This single squadron two and a half years later became the first Canadian bomber group. For, on the first minute after midnight of January 1, 1943, the first Bomber Group in R.C.A.F. history was created. Bomber stations, which had been operating previously under Royal Air Force Command, were instructed that henceforth they would come under the command of the new Group Headquarters.

Consolidating Experience

There was more to placing the group in operation than the is-

suing of an order and the consolidating of R.C.A.F. bomber squadrons operating in Britain. For two months prior to January 1 the groundwork was being laid. Senior R.C.A.F. officers were being trained to assume their new duties and the administrative network of a highly intricate organization was being erected.

Airmen of the group will now operate giant four-motored and twin-motored bombers as a completely integrated unit, subject to the strategic direction of the Royal Air Force Bomber Command.

In the new Bomber Group, under Air Vice Marshal G. E. Brookes, Air Officer Commanding, are R.C.A.F. officers and men of wide experience in aerial warfare. Five members of the first Canadian bomber squadron are members of headquarters staff. Many of the senior officers

of the Group have long hours of operation flying to their credit.

Air Marshal Sir Charles A. T. Harris, Chief of Bomber Command, sent the following message to Air Vice Marshal Brookes on formation of the Group:

"A Happy Birthday and a prosperous New Year to the R.C.A.F. Group. As individuals and as R.C.A.F. squadrons you have done fine work already. As the R.C.A.F. group, I know that you will maintain and even surpass your own high standards. We are proud to have you with us. Hail Canada! Hail Hitler, but with bombs!"

Air Vice Marshal Brookes replied:

"Your good wishes for our birthday much appreciated. We are proud to be part of Bomber Command and will do our utmost to help maintain its high traditions."



THE STING BEHIND THE GUNS



THE foundation of modern warfare is explosives, lethal compounds of shattering force or propellants which drive projectiles through the air to their target. Whatever the nature of war weapons its basis is almost invariably the use of explosives. The bayonet or the knife, although still in use, are relics of another era. The tank, the battleship or the airplane are, in the simplest sense, only mobile platforms for guns or a means of conveying concentrated destruction to its destination. Both guns and bombs utilize an explosive compound in one form or another.

Thus of prime importance in Canada's program of arms production has been the vast expansion in its chemicals and explosives industry. Before the war the explosives industry in Canada was quite inadequate to meet even the demands of a modest war of its own forces. The chemicals industry was unable to feed a large-scale munitions output. So the Chemicals and Explosive Production Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply,

to whom the task of building up this aspect of the war production was entrusted in October, 1939, set to work to expand the explosives industry and place the chemicals industry on a parallel course of development.

For the United Nations

Since that time in every part of the nation great plants have mushroomed up. Capital expenditure for new factories represents more than \$125,000,000.

The chemicals and explosives program has been undertaken principally to meet the needs of the United Kingdom. The explosives program has been developed largely as subsidiary to the United Kingdom explosives program and as a reserve against loss of production in the United Kingdom. So successful has the project been that at the present time Canadian capacity to produce propellants and high explosives is little less than that of the United Kingdom, although further expansion in the latter country is still under way.

By far the greatest portion of Canadian production goes overseas in the form of bulk shipments of explosives or in finished ammunition. Production has also been co-ordinated with the United Kingdom and the United States so that unnecessary duplication may be avoided, and so far, when demand from the United Kingdom has fallen off, Canada has switched the shipments of surplus output to the United States.

In expanding explosives output, as well as supplying the United Kingdom, it has been necessary to develop new sources of supply for chemical ingredients. Practically all existing facilities and new facilities of chemical manufacture have been absorbed in the war program.

New Chemical Industry

Great new ammonia and ammonium nitrate plants have been

created as part of the program to supply reserve capacity for the United Kingdom and to feed ammonia for explosives manufacture in Canada.

New developments and discoveries have been brought about as a result of the need for expanding the chemicals industry. Making the program as self-sufficient as possible has necessitated the exploitation of substitute sources. For example, powder plants were dependent upon imported cotton linters, which have now been almost entirely replaced with wood pulp.

Considerable enterprise and initiative have been shown by Canadian industry and research workers. A new high explosive is being manufactured by a process developed by Canadians, and it has been adopted by some of the United Nations as the main process for manufacturing this new super-explosive.



FACTS AND FIGURES

A Record of Canadian Achievement in War



NAVY

Present strength.....	More than 52,000
Pre-war strength.....	Approximately 1,800

AT THE END OF JANUARY, the Royal Canadian Navy was operating more than 500 ships of the following types: destroyers, corvettes, auxiliary cruisers, minesweepers, subchasers, patrol vessels, and small craft of various kinds.

At the outbreak of war the service was composed of 1,774 men. There were only 15 vessels in operation, consisting of six destroyers, five minesweepers, and other smaller vessels.

The task of the Navy is three-fold: guarding Canadian shores, protecting merchant shipping and co-operating with the sea forces of the United Nations.

Made up entirely of smaller naval craft, the Navy's most important duty has been the convoying of merchant vessels across the Atlantic. It has been 99% successful in this task. It has borne as much as 47% of the burden of the convoy work, aided in guarding 12,000 vessels, carry-

ing 65,000,000 tons of cargo to the United Kingdom.

The Canadian Navy has now nearly one half the number of men the Royal Navy had at the beginning of war.

Seventeen R.C.N. ships participated in the North African campaign. Five corvettes were with the United States forces in the Aleutians.

More than 1,100 officers and ratings of the R.C.N. are serving with the R.N. on the seven seas. They have been in every British naval engagement of the war.

Within six days of Canada's entry into the war the first convoy of merchant vessels left Canada for Britain. Since that time a steady flow of goods has been passing over this bridge of ships.

Many hundreds of persons have been rescued at sea by the Canadian Navy. In December of 1942 the corvette H.M.C.S. *Morden* brought 194 men, women and children into port, the entire crew and passenger list of a Canadian merchant vessel torpedoed in the Atlantic. Early in 1941 a Canadian destroyer helped rescue 857 survivors of

the *Arandora Star* after the liner had been torpedoed.

Converted ocean liners and luxury yachts now fly the ensign of the R.C.N. Both are performing important duties.

On patrol duty in the South Pacific, H.M.C.S. *Prince Robert*, a former luxury liner turned into an auxiliary cruiser, intercepted a large German merchantman, the *Weser*, and brought her to port for use by the Allies.

An auxiliary vessel, the *Bras D'Or*, captured the *Capo Noli*, an Italian merchant vessel, shortly after Italy entered the war.

An auxiliary cruiser, H.M.C.S. *Prince Henry*, caused two German vessels, the *Muenchen* and *Hermonthis*, to scuttle themselves in the South Pacific.

Operations of the Navy are strict secrets. Occasionally, however, secrecy is relaxed to reveal a successful action against Axis submarines. Some of the vessels which have registered successes against submarines are:

Destroyer H.M.C.S. *Assiniboine*
Corvettes H.M.C.S. *Chambly* and
H.M.C.S. *Moose Jaw*
Corvette H.M.C.S. *Oakville*
Destroyer H.M.C.S. *Skeena* and
Corvette H.M.C.S. *Wetaskiwin*
Destroyer H.M.C.S. *St. Croix*

Corvette H.M.C.S. *Ville de Quebec*
Corvette H.M.C.S. *Port Arthur*

Losses of the service in ships
and where lost, follow:

DESTROYERS.

Fraser, Bay of Biscay.
Margaree, Mid-Atlantic.
Ottawa, Mid-Atlantic.

MINESWEEPER.

Bras D'Or, Gulf of St. Lawrence.

PATROL VESSELS.

Windflower, Western Atlantic.
Spikenard, South of Newfoundland.
Charlottetown, Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Otter, Coast of Nova Scotia.
Raccoon, Western Atlantic.

CORVETTES.

Levis, Western Atlantic.

The Canadian Navy is being rapidly augmented by the output of Canadian and British shipyards. A flotilla of eight Tribal class destroyers is being built for the R.C.N. Already two ships of this class, the *Athabaskan* and the *Iroquois*, have been commissioned and are in service, manned by Canadian seamen.

The Fishermen's Reserve, composed of West Coast fishermen, has been doing invaluable work since 1939 in patrolling the waters of the Pacific. These fishermen brought with them into service their sturdy fishing craft.

Since that time they have been guarding 5,560 miles of Canada's West Coast, made up of innumerable islands and bays.

There are three personnel components of the Canadian Navy: the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve, and the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. The R.C.N. is the permanent core of the organization. The R.C.N.R. is composed of persons who have followed the sea as a profession. The R.C.N.V.R. is made up of civilians who are employed in occupations not connected with the sea, but who are given training to serve afloat in an emergency.

Approximately 80% of the present Canadian Navy are members of the R.C.N.V.R. They have entered the Navy for the duration through one of the 18 R.C.N.V.R. divisions at Calgary, Charlottetown, Edmonton, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Montreal (2), Ottawa, Port Arthur, Quebec, Regina, St. John, Saskatoon, Toronto, Vancouver, Windsor and Winnipeg.

After receiving training at R.C.N.V.R. divisions seamen are sent to coastal centres for more

advanced training. Special technical training is given at other centres. There are two training establishments and numerous technical training centres.

While only 32 years old, the R.C.N. has inherited the centuries of experience, training and tradition of the Royal Navy.

The Royal Canadian Navy was formed in 1910. Two cruisers, the *Niobe* and *Rainbow*, were acquired from Great Britain and dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt were transferred to the new force.

At the start of the First World War the Canadian Navy was composed of the two over-age cruisers and an antiquated schooner. Many small vessels were purchased and by 1918 the Navy was composed of 140 ships. They were used principally for minesweeping and anti-submarine patrol.

By 1918, 5,978 officers and

ratings were serving in the R.C.N., but with peace the force declined in 1920 to 1,048. In 1922, carried along with the tide of disarmament, Canada reduced its naval strength to 366 officers and men.

The Canadian Naval College was opened in Halifax in 1911 to provide officers for the new service. It was closed in 1922, but reopened on October 21, 1942.

Cadets

The Sea Cadets organization prepares boys between the ages of 15 and 18 for service in the Navy.

They now number over 5,000, and it is expected by next June membership will have grown to 10,000. More than 4,000 former Sea Cadets have joined either the Navy or the Merchant Marine since the start of war.

His Majesty the King has recently consented to become Admiral of the Sea Cadets.

The operations of the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Services are described under "Women," page 18.

CANADIAN MERCHANT SEAMEN

Certified to date in Central Registry, Ottawa.....	38,000	
Supplied with cards for identification in foreign ports.....	21,000	
Serving on vessels of Canadian registry listed as missing and presumed dead.....	544	
Listed as missing whose fate has not yet been definitely determined.....	98	642
Prisoners of war.....		117
Claims paid by Department of Transport for loss of effects by Canadian Merchant Seamen due to enemy action.....		753
Death pensions being paid to dependents of Canadian Merchant Seamen by Board of Pension Commissioners (December 31, 1942)		
Widows (with 140 children).....	139	
Parents (with 13 orphaned children).....	152	291
Disability pensions being paid to Canadian Merchant Seamen by the Board of Pension Commissioners.....		16
Persons benefiting by Merchant Seamen pensions (not including detention allowance for prisoners of war):		
Adults.....	294	
Children.....	153	447



ARMY

Active strength now.....	Approximately 430,000
Pre-war strength.....	“ 4.500

ORGANIZATION of the two army corps which comprise the Canadian Army in Britain was completed on January 16 with the appointment of Major-General E. W. Sansom to command the armoured corps, with the rank of lieutenant-general.

The Canadian Army has been in Britain for more than three years, training, and preparing to repel any attack or launch an offensive against the Axis when the time is ripe. Hannen Swaffer, London newspaper columnist, recently described the Canadian Army as a “revelation, a wonder of scientific skill.”

A group of Canadian officers and non-commissioned officers arrived in North Africa about the beginning of the new year. While comparatively small, the detachment included representatives of practically every type of unit—armoured regiments, infantry, artillery, supply and communications services and some medical officers. These were the first members of the

Canadian Army to join the Allies in this battle area. They were despatched from the Canadian Army in Britain to gain battle experience with the British First Army in Tunisia. They will remain in the North African theatre of war for several months, learning all they can of battle conditions, and then return to England to pass on the information to their units.

In Canada the 6th, 7th and 8th Divisions are completing their training on the pattern of the overseas force, and at the same time filling an urgent protective need against possible sea and air attacks.

Canadian soldiers have taken part in raids on the European coast. Apart from the Dieppe engagement the Canadian raid on Spitzbergen was the largest raid of this nature.

Canadian soldiers are serving or have served in Newfoundland, Iceland, the West Indies and Bermuda. Canadian engineer-

ing units have built roads in Britain and have worked on the fortifications of Gibraltar.

All Canadian Army training is closely co-ordinated with that of Britain and the United States. Training in Canada is integrated with training in Britain and there is an extensive two-way exchange of officers between the Canadian Army in Britain and the Canadian Army in Canada.

Training of Canadian recruits is carried out at two types of centres, basic and advanced. At one of the numerous basic training centres in the Dominion the recruit is taught the fundamentals of soldiering: discipline, rifle

drill, the use of modern infantry weapons, map reading and field manoeuvre. When the soldier from a basic training centre moves to an advanced centre he learns the art of his particular arm: artillery, engineers, signals, or some other branch of the service.

Training of troops is being brought to completion so far as practicable in Canada so that when they are sent abroad they will be prepared for actual combat.

There are four centres training officers for the Canadian Army.

The Canadian Army has won the following decorations:

Victoria Cross.....	1
George Cross.....	1
Companion of the Bath.....	4
Commander of the Order of the British Empire.....	6
Distinguished Service Order.....	12
Officer British Empire.....	18
Member British Empire.....	41
Royal Red Cross (First Class).....	3
Military Cross.....	16
Royal Red Cross (Second Class).....	6
Distinguished Conduct Medal.....	13
Military Medal.....	50
George Medal.....	3
British Empire Medal.....	42
Mentioned in Orders.....	92
Brought to notice in Orders.....	1
Commendations.....	25
Belgian Military Cross (First Class).....	10
Belgian Military Cross (Second Class).....	2
Belgian Decoration.....	2
TOTAL.....	348

Canada's first fighting man to receive the Victoria Cross in this war was Lt.-Col. C. C. Merritt, who was awarded the Empire's most coveted decoration for his part in the Dieppe raid.

Lieutenant-General A. G. L. McNaughton recently revealed that the lessons learned at Dieppe last August were made use of by the Allies in their North African landings.

Reserve units of the Army are formed in 11 brigade groups across the Dominion, equivalent to four divisions. Strength of the Reserve Army is about 110,000.

A brigade group in each of 11 military districts is under the command of the full time commander of the Active Army. The most modern weapons are provided these Reserve units and they are given regular weekly training periods, as well as an annual training period in camp.

Canada's pre-war army of

4,500 was maintained for the primary purpose of training reserve troops. The great wartime expansion of the army was built on this small nucleus.

While no member of the Canadian Army under 19 years of age can be sent overseas, 17-year olds may enlist as "boys", after obtaining the consent of their parents. They go through a course of training suitable to their years, then are assigned to trades schools.

The Veterans Guard of Canada is composed of men who served with the armed forces of the Empire during the First Great War and are not over 55 years of age. These men are members of the Active Army, liable to service anywhere, at home or abroad. More than 10,000 veterans are now in this service.

Canadian Army casualties from the beginning of the war to December 25, 1942, were as follows:

Fatal casualties, enemy action.....	715
Deaths, all other causes, overseas.....	739
Deaths, all causes, in Canada.....	26
Missing.....	606
Prisoners of war, including interned.....	3,570
Wounded, non-fatal, enemy action.....	787

Cadets

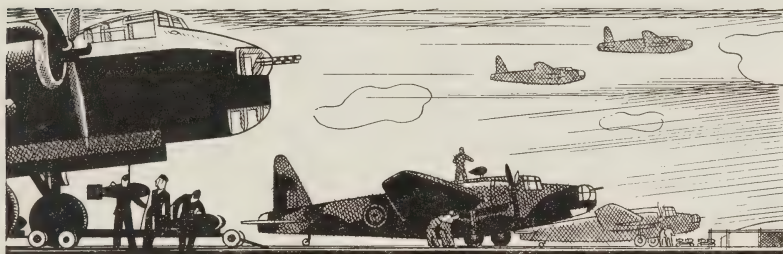
Membership in the Royal Canadian Army Cadets has grown from 76,000 in 1939 to 96,000 in 1942.

Cadets are taught citizenship, civilian protection, health education, physical training, map

reading, basic military training, radio, and elementary military subjects such as fieldcraft, campcraft, woodcraft and field engineering.

Senior Cadets must be 15 years of age at September 1 of the current school year. Juniors are admitted from 12 to 14.

The operations of the Canadian Women's Army Corps are described under "Women," page 18.



AIR FORCE

Strength at present.....	Approximately 200,000
Pre-war strength.....	" 4,000

Functions of the Royal Canadian Air Force are:

(1) Operation of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, which turns out aircrew for the Royal Air Force, the Royal Australian Air Force, the Royal New Zealand Air Force, as well as the Royal Canadian Air Force. More than 83,000 members of the

R.C.A.F. are engaged in the training plan.

(2) The air defence of Canada.

(3) Co-operation with Britain and the United States in convoy protection.

(4) Fighting overseas with the Royal Air Force.

A majority of R.C.A.F. per-

sonnel overseas is serving with R.A.F. squadrons. R.A.F. units in every part of the world include Canadian personnel.

There are about 30 R.C.A.F. squadrons serving in the United Kingdom and elsewhere with the Royal Air Force. These squadrons are strategically co-ordinated with the R.A.F.

In January this year a Canadian bomber group came into operation. The bomber stations which came under the new group were under R.A.F. command prior to January 1, 1943. The group is staffed by senior R.C.A.F. officers.

R.C.A.F. squadrons include heavy and medium bomber, coastal reconnaissance, night and day fighter and army co-operation.

There are more thousands of R.C.A.F. aircrew graduates of the B.C.A.T.P. attached to R.A.F. squadrons than there are hundreds of Canadians in R.C.A.F. squadrons overseas. Nearly all R.C.A.F. groundcrew personnel serve with the R.C.A.F., with the principal exception of radio mechanics, nearly all of whom are with the R.A.F.

Air Marshal Harold Edwards, C.B., Air Officer Commanding in Chief, R.C.A.F. Overseas, recently returned from a tour through the British Isles, along the West African coast, the Belgian Congo, the Sudan, Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Arabia, the Persian Gulf, India and Ceylon.

"Every place I went I ran into Canadians," he said.

Canadians participated with the R.A.F. in the great raid on Berlin on January 16. In the United Nations' aerial fleets, which are exacting an increasing toll of Axis war plants, are many thousands of Canadians. They play an important part in the Allied aerial offensive—on Cologne, Essen, Lubeck, Dusseldorf, Rostock, and a growing list of industrial targets being systematically devastated in Axis Europe.

The B.C.A.T.P.

THE KING HAS DESCRIBED the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan as "perhaps the most striking feature in the magnificent effort which Canada has made in so many directions towards winning the war."

President Roosevelt has des-

cribed it as "one of the grand conceptions of the war, grand both in design and execution."

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan is a joint enterprise of the Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and United Kingdom Governments, and trains airmen from nearly all parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Plan itself is essentially Canadian and it is administered by the R.C. A.F. 60% of the graduates are Canadians.

Under the original agreement Canada paid more than \$600,000,000 of the total \$900,000,000. This original agreement was intended to continue until March, 1943, but a new agreement was signed in June, 1942. It became effective July 1, 1942, and operates to March 31, 1945. Under the new agreement, the Plan is considerably enlarged. It will cost \$1,500,000,000, 50% of which will be paid by Canada. The United Kingdom will pay the remaining 50%, less deduction representing payments made by New Zealand and Australia for the cost of training aircrew.

From the schools of the B.C. A.T.P. comes an ever-growing

proportion of the aircrew required to man the planes on the fighting fronts. Students come from all of the United Nations. The first member of the Royal Australian Air Force to win the V.C., Flt.-Sgt. Rawdon Hume Middleton, was trained in Canada.

Every single day in Canada men under training fly more than 2,000,000 miles. More than 10,000 airplanes are in use in the Plan.

If the paved runways of the Plan's flying stations were laid end to end, they would form a 12-foot wide highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Scattered between stations all across the Dominion, the buildings of the Plan are the equivalent of about 110 good-sized towns and villages, complete with all facilities for working, living, medical care and entertainment.

Cadets

From Canada's Air Cadets will come many of its future airmen. More than 21,000 boys are enrolled in 256 Air Cadet Squadrons. Strength of the

Cadets will expand to 35,000 within the next few months.

For Cadets who attain a satisfactory standard in training, summer camps are provided. Boys who join the Air Cadets must be between the ages of 15 and 18, and must pass an exam-

ination similar to that set for aircrew duties in the R.C.A.F. Equipment is provided by the R.C.A.F. Training is given in navigation, map reading, aircraft recognition, signalling, target shooting, first aid work and foot drill.

The operations of the R.C.A.F. (Women's Division) are described in the following section:

WOMEN

Women over 15 in Canada.....	3,970,000
Employed in paying jobs.....	1,350,000
Engaged directly or indirectly in war industry	225,000
In the Armed Services.....More than	21,250
W.R.C.N.S.....About	750
C.W.A.C.....“	9,000
R.C.A.F. (W.D.).....“	9,500
Nursing services.....“	2,020

THE WOMEN's Royal Canadian Naval Services was organized in June, 1942, and now recruits about 60 women each week. There were about 750 officers and "Wrens" at the end of January. Many were still in training at the basic training school at Galt, Ontario, and others were replacing various categories of naval personnel in shore establishments in Ottawa and Halifax. "Wrens" engage in about 25 trade categories.

Drawing nearer an enlistment quota of 15,000, set for March, 1943, the Canadian Women's Army Corps had enlisted more than 9,000 members by the end of January. The C.W.A.C. was organized in September, 1941. Members are in more than 50 trades, serving in Britain and the United States, as well as releasing soldiers in Canada for more active duties.

The Royal Canadian Air Force

(Women's Division), established in July, 1941, was the first women's service organized in this war to release men for active duties, and the first service to send a contingent overseas. Recruiting increased greatly during December and January, bringing total enlistments to more than 9,500 by the end of January. There are 43 trades.

A new uniform for the Women's Division, R.C.A.F., was authorized early in January. This service is the first to plan a hair-dressing service for its members. Beauty operators are being selected from the ranks to operate establishments in isolated air stations.

Nurses wearing Canadian war uniforms now total 2,020. There are more than 1,400 serving with the Nursing Service of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, and more than half of these are overseas. Three hundred are serving with the South Africa Military Nursing Service. The Nursing Service of the Royal Canadian Air Force, functioning under the R.C.A.F. medical directorate, has 210 nurses on duty. There are nine of these overseas, 12 in Newfoundland and Labra-

dor, and the remainder in Canada. The Royal Canadian Navy has 110 nurses serving temporarily under the R.C.N. medical directorate.

There were 225,000 women engaged either directly or indirectly in war production during January.

The proportion of women taking industrial training under the War Emergency Training Program of the federal Department of Labour has increased each month, showing heavy gains during the latter months of 1942. Women now comprise 45% of the current full-time enrolment.

The program was inaugurated in July, 1940, and by January 1, 1943, 25,228 women had enrolled and 18,738 had completed training. At this time 2,738 were in training. During December, 1,278 persons enrolled under the program, and 583 were women.

There are now 124 centres giving pre-employment industrial training, and within industry itself 65 plant schools have been approved. By January 1, 2,167 women had completed full-time training in plant schools since industry commenced giving training April 1, 1942.

Individually and through organized groups, women are giving their support to the Dominion Government to improve the nation's nutrition standards, supporting salvage campaigns, policing prices, assisting in putting rationing into effect, bearing difficulties imposed by diminishing foods and goods, making surveys of housing accommodation in congested areas, opening their homes to war-workers, etc.

Women's support of all these activities has contributed greatly to the morale of the nation.

Twenty-one national women's

organizations in 49 cities are represented on the National Council of Women of Canada.

The five major Christian faiths have more than 500,000 active members of women's church auxiliaries combining home and foreign services to aid the nation's war work.

The first Wartime Day Nurseries to function under the Dominion-Provincial equal-cost agreement opened in January in Toronto, Brantford, and Oshawa. Provision for establishment of day nurseries to care for children of war-workers in any province was made by Order-in-Council, July 20, 1942, and Ontario and Quebec signed agreements shortly afterwards.

The agreement authorizes day nurseries for children from two to five or six years; meals and out-of-school supervision of school-age children; and foster home care.

The Ontario Provincial government first opened a model nursery institute in Toronto last October, which set standards for nursery education in Ontario, cares for about 40 children, and provides refresher courses for

ONE IN EVERY FIVE Canadian War Workers is a woman



*(Canada's war workers
total 1,050,000 of which
225,000 are women)*

nursery staff workers. Directors and supervisors in the nurseries are assisted by many voluntary workers.

Only one unit is operating to provide meals and out-of-school supervision to school-age children. It is in Dufferin School, Toronto. Teachers provide supervision before and after regular school hours. The Salvation Army Citadel prepares the noon meal and serves it in the school.

FIREFIGHTERS

TO FILL A NEED for firefighters in the United Kingdom, Canada has organized the Corps of Canadian Firefighters. This Corps has the distinction of being the first such unit ever mobilized in one country to fight bomb fires in another. Recruiting began on March 16, 1942, and the first draft was posted overseas June 13, 1942. There are now about 400 firefighters in Britain. Recruits are equipped and trained at Ottawa. The Firefighters unit represents 105 municipalities across Canada. Two-thirds of the strength is composed of trained firemen, including fire chiefs, assistant fire chiefs and all degrees of lesser rank. Un-

skilled personnel is selected carefully from applicants who seem likely to become first class firefighters.

A. R. P.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS in Canada is patterned after the United Kingdom organization. With headquarters in Ottawa, A.R.P. in Canada has established bodies in all the provinces to study and administer the peculiar needs of the province.

Army, Navy and Air Force Chiefs of Staff have designated the coastal areas and certain areas in industrial regions of Ontario and Quebec as being of primary importance in matters of defence.

In these areas, the A.R.P. organizations have secured the services not only of experts but of the following:

1,602	physicians.
6,586	certified nurses.
4,648	stretcher-bearers.
22,278	first-aid members.
14,451	firemen.
18,914	experts on public service.

The Dominion Government supplies local organizations with fire fighting and first aid equipment and instruction booklets.

INTAKE INTO THE ARMED FORCES*

TO DECEMBER 31, 1942

Military District	Male Population 19 to 45	Enlistments		Total	Enlistments to Male Pop. %	N.R.M.A. Enlistments	Total Enlistments	"R" Enlisted	Net Total to Male Population %
		R.C.N.	Army	R.C.A.F.					
No. 1	147,800	3,864	32,378	11,453	47,695	8,533	56,228	2,014	54,214
" 2	408,700	8,082	94,848	41,152	144,082	15,409	159,491	3,391	156,100
" 3	150,000	3,656	42,044	10,505	56,205	6,553	62,758	1,984	60,774
" 4	423,800	5,241	50,615	15,511	71,367	23,655	95,022	5,625	89,397
" 5	214,300	949	17,492	2,839	21,280	8,874	30,154	2,632	27,522
" 6	118,200	6,833	34,612	5,642	47,087	7,497	54,584	2,447	52,137
" 7	80,300	1,290	23,059	5,501	29,850	4,992	34,842	1,552	33,290
" 10	179,700	5,095	36,968	17,171	59,234	8,702	67,936	2,440	65,496
" 11	155,100	6,964	35,440	14,727	57,131	6,839	63,970	3,732	60,238
" 12	177,200	3,099	31,256	16,369	50,724	9,754	60,478	2,701	57,777
" 13	160,700	3,785	34,625	15,526	53,936	7,568	61,504	2,145	59,359
Unallotted	28	539	15,151	15,718	15,718		15,718		15,718
TOTAL	2,215,800	48,886	433,876	171,547	654,309	108,376	762,685	30,663	732,022

* Figures of intake do not represent actual strength of the armed services, as they do not take into consideration men discharged for medical or other reasons, personnel pensioned, casualties incurred and other factors.

FIRST GREAT WAR

Enlisted in C.E.F. from start of war to Sept. 30, 1917.....	439,671
Enlisted in C.E.F. from start of war to Dec. 31, 1917.....	458,533
Voluntary enlistments during war period.....	525,926
Men drafted during war period	93,710
Total taken on strength..	619,636

AIRMEN

3,960 men of the C.E.F. transferred to one of the British flying services overseas during 1914-18.

1,389 went from Canada to join the flying services in Britain.

10,010 Cadets enlisted in Canada.

7,453 mechanics enlisted in Canada.

18,852

SAILORS

8,826 men and officers were taken on strength of R.C.N. and R.C.N.V.R. during the war.

OPERATION OF THE CALL-UP

FROM MARCH 20, 1941, when men were first drafted into home defence service of the Canadian Active Army under the National Resources Mobilization Act, to December 26, 1942, men accepted for training totalled 107,678. This represented 72% of the 150,390 men requisitioned for by Army during the 21-month period.

These figures do not include men who reported under the 30-day training program, which was

in operation between October, 1940, and March, 1941. They do not show the number of men who were called up and have later volunteered for service abroad. Nor do they include men who enlisted in the three services.

Following is a summary of call-up operations in the periods 4 to 16 (March 20, 1941, to April 9, 1942) and 17 to 22 (May 14, 1942, to December 26, 1942):

	Periods 4 to 16 (March 20, 1941 to April 9, 1942)	Periods 17 to 22 (May 15 to Dec. 26, 1942)	Totals
Men requisitioned by Army under N.R.M.A.	56,390	94,000	150,390
Reported for training....	61,948	69,406	131,354
Rejected by Army doctors	6,698	16,978	23,676
Accepted for training....	55,250	52,428	107,678
Accepted to number requisitioned.....	97.9%	55.7%	71.7%

A further summary of figures relating to the operations during these periods have been compiled in preliminary form by the De-

partment of Labour, which took over this work from the Department of National War Services at December 1, 1942.

	Periods 4 to 16	Periods 17 to 22	Totals
Medical Exam. Notices sent out.....	166,310	584,501	750,611
Number of men medically examined by civilian doctors	111,370	334,965	446,335
Number rated Category "A"	54,473	135,018	189,491
Number of postponements granted:			
(a) in Agriculture.. ..	17,749	49,224	66,973

(b) in Industry, Services, etc.....	19,656	34,031	53,687
Number of military training notices sent out.....	67,502	106,023	173,525
Known active enlistments....	*	95,261	*
Medical exam. notices unde- livered.....	12,344	75,141	87,485
Military training notices unde- livered.....	2,432	6,913	9,345
Cases pending, delinquent or otherwise unaccounted for..	*	98,128	*
* Not available.			

Men required and obtained over the whole period (March 20, 1941, to December 26, 1942) as between each military district, were as follows:

Military District	Requisitioned	Reported for Training	Rejected	Accepted	% Accepted of No. Requisitioned
No. 1...	9,963	9,946	1,782	8,164	81.9
" 2...	24,322	21,141	5,038	16,103	66.2
" 3...	9,689	7,267	1,187	6,080	62.8
" 4...	29,423	28,405	4,838	23,567	80.1
" 5...	16,214	11,037	2,242	8,795	54.2
" 6...	8,726	9,777	2,355	7,422	85.1
" 7...	5,757	6,375	1,426	4,949	86.0
" 10...	12,098	10,422	1,801	8,621	71.3
" 11...	8,652	7,653	869	6,784	78.4
" 12...	13,977	10,652	954	9,698	69.4
" 13...	11,569	8,679	1,184	7,495	64.2
Total	150,390	131,354	23,676	107,678	71.7



"From now on and henceforth we think of attack, determined, unrelenting, smashing attack.

"Our troops and those of the United Kingdom, Canada and the other dominions of our Allies have chafed at inaction.

"They will get action.

"The road to Berlin is long and hard, but it is very sure."

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, in a message read in Belfast commemorating the first anniversary of the landing of United States troops in Northern Ireland, January 26, 1943.



MUNITIONS

Annual peak production rate to be reached in 1943.....	\$3,700,000,000
War production in 1942.....	2,600,000,000
“ “ “ 1941.....	1,200,000,000
Percentage increase.....	117%
Plants, machinery and defence projects outlay.....	1,000,000,000
Orders placed in Canada.....	6,542,902,324
Equipment and materials delivered....	3,000,000,000
Metals, foodstuffs, timber, etc., exported to United Nations.....	1,500,000,000
Value of munitions and other war materials exported in First Great War...	1,002,672,413
Munitions workers.....	1,050,000

CANADA IS THE FOURTH largest producer of war supplies among the United Nations. These supplies are being used on every battlefield. They have been allocated as follows:

30% Canadian forces at home and abroad.

50% United Kingdom or British combat areas and to Russia.

20% The United States, China, Australia and the Pacific theatres of war.

During the last three years Canada has built up a new production capacity to a value of more than \$1,000,000,000.

In peacetime the Canadian aircraft industry produced less than

40 planes each year and employed about 1,000 persons. It now turns out several hundred planes each month and employs more than 83,000 workers. The industry provides the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan with all the planes required for its operation. More than 6,500 planes have been built since the start of war, including service planes, which are numbered in four figures. During the next 18 months the industry will turn out about \$1,000,000,000 of planes for Canada and the United Nations.

Production is concentrated on the following nine types:

FAIRCHILD CORNELL—single engined elementary trainer.

NORTH AMERICAN HARVARD—single-engined advanced trainer.

CANADIAN ANSON — twin - engined advanced trainer.

BRISTOL BOLINGBROKE — twin-engined reconnaissance bomber and bombing and gunnery trainer.

CATALINA PBV-5—twin—engined coastal reconnaissance amphibian.

LANCASTER — four-engined long-range bomber.

CURTIS "HELLDIVER" — single-engined navy dive-bomber.

MOSQUITO—twin-engined bomber.

NOORDUYN NORSEMAN — single-engined transport.

Canada's overhaul and repair program has itself developed into a major industry. With the expansion of the R.C.A.F. and

the growth of the Air Training Plan, aircraft manufacture and overhaul are being carried out in some 30 plants of all types strategically located across the Dominion by men and women numbered in the thousands.

Canada is now manufacturing more than 1,000,000 shells every month, together with great quantities of aerial bombs, trench mortar bombs, and anti-tank mines. Production of shells comprises 28 types of 15 different calibres. A great variety and quantity of shell components are also made. In production are 500-lb. aerial bombs, practice bombs, depth charges, anti-tank mines, grenades, pyrotechnics, etc.

Canadian factories are now manufacturing more small arms ammunition in one working shift than pre-war facilities could have turned out in two months. Output of a wide range of types and calibres is at the rate of nearly 1,500,000,000 a year, or more than 60 rounds a second. Production is valued at \$1,000,000 a week. Before the war 500 persons were employed making small arms ammunition in one plant. There are now 30,000 workers in two government ar-

senals and plants being operated for the government by private industry.

More than 400,000 automotive vehicles have been produced in Canada since the outbreak of war, 215,000 of which were made in 1942. One of these units consumes approximately twice the material and labour used on an ordinary commercial vehicle, so that 1942 output is practically equivalent to 430,000 commercial trucks, against an average of less than 40,000 a year for the 10 years prior to the war.

More than 30,000 persons are employed manufacturing more than 100 types of military vehicles. One Canadian plant, the largest of its kind in the world, turns out enough universal carriers in one day to equip a battalion, and enough to equip an infantry division in 14 days.

Less than 10% of Canadian automotive vehicle production is allotted to Canadian forces at home and abroad. The remaining 90% is sent to other United Nations.


Canada produces two types

MORE THAN 50% OF THE AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLES USED BY THE BRITISH 8th ARMY IN AFRICA WAS MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

During 1942 Canada produced 215,000 mechanized vehicles. One of these units consumes twice



the material and labour used on an ordinary commercial vehicle, 40,000 of which were produced in an average pre-war year.


10% of the 215,000 units were used by Canadian forces at home and abroad.



90% were shipped to British forces in Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand and other United Nations.

of tanks, the Valentine and the Ram. Tanks valued at more than \$50,000,000 have been shipped to Russia.

More than 50,000 persons are employed in Canadian explosives and chemicals plants. Creation of this industry has involved capital expenditures of \$125,000,000. Great new plants have been built, chemicals new to Canadian industry are being manufactured and an entirely new industry has been created to fill shells with explosives.

A single ammunition filling plant occupies 450 separate buildings, constructed on an area of more than 5,000 acres. This plant has a recreational centre, a post office, a hospital and a hotel.

The most powerful explosive of the war is being made in Canada.

Canada produced only one type of rifle during the last war and turned out no heavy ordnance. Now, field, naval, anti-aircraft, tank, and anti-tank guns of 12 types, as well as 16 types of carriages and mountings are being made.

Production of guns and small arms in 1942 showed an increase of more than 900% over the previous year.

Nearly 50,000 small arms are produced each month in Canada by eight major plants and scores of sub-contracting units. These organizations are working on contracts valued at \$200,000,000.

Small arms production in 1942 showed an increase of 1,300% over 1941.

Monthly production of Bren guns is now more than double that of 1941. Output of Sten carbines reached its planned peak in August, 1942, and the original objective was quadrupled. Original schedules for the No. 4 Army rifle, adaptation of the Lee-Enfield, were doubled and redoubled.

More than 25,000 workers are employed in eight major plants making small arms in Canada. One plant alone, which is the largest small arms plant in the British Empire, employs 16,000 workers.

Synthetic rubber factories are

ed in the contracts were as follows:

Shipbuilding.....	\$548,399,324
Aircraft.....	477,495,574
Ordnance.....	339,352,860
Construction and defence.....	338,582,294
Automotive transport.....	304,560,469
Clothing.....	241,368,568
Munitions.....	113,539,052
Electrical equipment.....	100,805,467
Foodstuffs.....	98,204,144
Gasoline, oil and fuel.....	82,451,721
Instruments.....	54,461,991
Lumber and building supplies.....	33,843,506
Personal equipment.....	29,704,059
Beds and bedding.....	28,783,702
Machinery.....	28,640,593

Shipbuilding contracts (1st quarter 1940).....	\$50,000,000
" " (1st quarter 1943).....	\$1,000,000,000
Shipyards (1st quarter 1940).....	14 large
" " " "	14 small
Shipyards (1st quarter 1943).....	21 large
" " " "	58 small
Cargo vessel program (10,000 tons).....	300
" " " " (4,700 tons).....	18
Merchant ships delivered.....	80
Combat ships launched.....	300
Corvettes and minesweepers delivered..... more than	140
Small boat program.....	\$13,000,000

Ships:

Guns:

25-pounder field guns, with equipment,
trailers, and tractors
Bofors anti-aircraft gun barrels
Bofors anti-aircraft guns, mountings,
equipment, and predictors
3.7-inch anti-aircraft gun barrels
3.7-inch anti-aircraft guns complete
with equipment
Third type of large AA barrels
Tank guns and mountings

Guns — Continued.

Anti-tank guns
Anti-tank gun carriages
2-inch trench mortars
3-inch trench mortars
Browning aircraft machine guns
No. 4 rifles
Browning tank type machine guns
4-inch smoke dischargers
Sten machine carbines
Boys anti-tank rifles
Bomb throwers
12-pounder naval guns
4-inch naval guns, 2 types
Naval pom-poms
Naval gun mountings, 12 types
Special gun parts
Naval Vickers guns

Ammunition :

Small arms ammunition, 22 types of
9 calibres
Shells, 28 types of 15 calibres
Cartridge cases, 14 types
Primer holders, 3 types
Fuses, 12 types
Gaines, 2 types
Primers, 6 types
Tracers
Accessories for fuses, 3 types
500-lb. bombs
Practice bombs
Depth charges, 2 types
Trench mortar bombs, 10 types
Rifle grenades, 4 types
Filled rounds of ammunition, bombs,
and depth charges.

Chemicals and Explosives :

Chemicals, 12 types
Explosives, 8 types
Pyrotechnics of 70 basic kinds for
aerial, field, naval and practice
uses

Aircraft :

Training planes, 4 types
Service planes, 3 types
Transport planes, 1 type
Link trainers

Tanks :

Cruiser tanks (Ram)
Infantry tanks (Valentine)

Vehicles :

Universal carriers
Wireless trucks, 5 types
Ambulances, 3 types
Field workshops, 21 types
Fire trucks, 3 types
Trailers, 19 types
Military tires of many types
Army mechanized transport, 90 types
on 12 different chassis
Reconnaissance cars
Scout cars
Armoured cars
Other fighting vehicles

Miscellaneous :

Armour plate
Clothing and boots for Navy, Air
Force, Women's Auxiliary Corps,
Air Cadets, and Naval Cadets
Corps
Refugee and internment clothing
Personal equipment
Sighting and optical instruments, 37
types
Special military and naval instru-
ments, 47 types
Binoculars, 2 types
Radiolocators
Wireless equipment for the three
services
Gas masks, 2 types
Steel helmets
Parachutes, 2 types
Towed targets
Flare parachutes
Signal type parachutes
Minesweeping gear, 3 types
Technical naval equipment
Life-saving apparatus
Searchlights, 10 types
Smoke generators, 8 types
Marine smoke floats
Hospital equipment and supplies
Dental equipment and supplies
Gas decontamination suits and equip-
ment
Military furniture and forms
Fire hose
Asbestos rescue suits and fire smother-
ing blankets
Steel ammunition boxes, 16 types
Wooden ammunition boxes and con-
tainers
Machine tools, 4 general types in
hundreds of sizes
Gauges of many thousands of types
Cutting tools
Bren gun tripods
Anti-submarine equipment
100 round Bren magazines

Following is a comparison of the production of war manufactures in 1942 and 1941 and from September, 1939, to December, 1940:

	Calendar Year 1942	1941	Sept., 1939 Dec., 1940
	(Estimate millions of dollars)		
	\$404	\$206	\$119
Mechanical transport....			
Armoured fighting vehicles, including tanks..	160	22	..
Guns and small arms....	186	22	1
Aircraft, including overhaul.....	235	102	42
Cargo and naval vessels, including repairs.....	274	105	23
Instruments and communication devices....	81	13	3
Gun ammunition, including bombs.....	227	95	14
Small arms ammunition	41	16	2
Chemicals and explosives, including filling.....	121	50	2
Miscellaneous military stores, including personal equipment, clothing, etc.....	390	190	97

SALVAGE

THE NATIONAL SALVAGE CAMPAIGN, with head office in Ottawa and provincial superintendents in all parts of the country, has collected salvage totaling more than 268,265,961 lbs. from May 1, 1941, to December 31, 1942. More than one-quarter of this material consisted of scrap iron; nearly half of it was made up of waste paper. More than 18,706,851 lbs. of rubber was salvaged. The proceeds from the sale of the material went to war charity organizations and the auxiliary services of the armed forces.

With a view to centralizing the purchase and distribution of salvaged industrial material, Wartime Salvage Limited, a Crown company, was formed recently.

Collection of salvage materials in the 20 months to December 31, 1942, according to provinces, follows:

Province	Materials Marketed (lbs.)	Lbs. per 100 of Population
P.E.I.....	2,620,917	27,882
N.S.....	4,823,339	8,582
N.B.....	6,161,184	13,631
Que.....	37,231,565	11,431
Ont.....	139,609,248	37,100
Man.....	30,694,472	42,163
Sask.....	13,107,270	14,093
Alta.....	14,246,146	18,033
B.C.....	19,771,820	24,870
TOTAL...	268,265,961	23,592

FOOD

AGRICULTURE is the most important single industry of Canada.

The principal food products supplied to Britain by Canada since the outbreak of war include:

1,500,000,000 lbs. of bacon and pork.
350,000,000 lbs. of cheese.
100,000,000 1-lb. tins of evaporated milk.
65,000,000 doz. of eggs.
2,225,000 bbls. of apples.
125,000,000 lbs. of other fruits.

The United Kingdom depends on Canada for much of its food. Before the Nazis swept over Europe, Britain obtained dairy, pork and bacon products from Denmark and the Low Countries. Other foods were imported from Australia, New Zealand and other countries. With most of the trade routes now running through battle areas, Canada is the closest source of food supply.

In 1942 Canada shipped 65% of cheese and 15% of egg production to Britain. In 1942 cheese production was more than 60% higher than in 1939.

Britain received 75% of inspected hog slaughterings in

1942. This constituted 25% of the Canadian meat supply for the year. One week's shipments of bacon and pork products are now equal to a year's exports 10 years ago. These products are the finest quality obtainable.

The entire 1942 catch of salmon and herring was shipped to Britain.

Large quantities of Canadian fruits, vegetables, honey and cereals have been shipped overseas. Only the most essential foods are sent to Britain and these are in the most concentrated form.

The Canadian Government is conducting research into the dehydration of fruits and vegetables with considerable success. Food in this form saves valuable shipping space, and keeps longer.

Canadian domestic food consumption has increased substantially since the war began. More Canadians are employed, with a consequent increase in purchasing power. Many imported foods have disappeared from the Canadian market. Large quantities of food are being purchased in Canada to be shipped to British and Canadian prisoners of war.

A live hog of 200 lbs. market weight will supply the bacon ration for nine people in Great Britain for one year.

The 1942 wheat crop of 592,-700,000 bushels is the largest ever produced in Canada. The Dominion has sent large supplies of wheat and flour to Great Britain.

Record-breaking wheat crops in recent years have assured a large Canadian reserve. The Canadian Government, however, is now encouraging the growing of feed-grains and oil-seed crops, rather than wheat.

To co-ordinate policies of food production and to supervise the

preparation of information on Canada's food position, the Canadian Government has set up the Food Requirements Committee, which works closely with the Combined Food Board of the United Kingdom and the United States.

A labour shortage is one of the most serious problems facing farmers. Another factor which adds to the difficulty of meeting demands for increased production is that farm machinery will only be available in 1943 to about 25% of the 1940 tonnage. To help ease this situation, repair parts will be available to an extent of 150% of the quantity distributed in 1940.

FOOD OBJECTIVES FOR 1943

	1943 Objective	1942 Production (estimated)	Incr. + or Decr. —
Hogs (head).....	8,000,000	6,250,000	+ 28%
Cattle (head)....	1,220,000	1,111,000	+ 9%
Fluid milk (lbs)..	18,500,000,000	17,487,000,000	+ 6%
Powered milk (lbs.).....	16,000,000	11,000,000	+ 41%
Butter (lbs.)....	322,000,000	281,000,000	+ 15%
Cheese (lbs.)....	200,000,000	200,000,000	No change
Eggs (doz.).....	345,000,000	266,000,000	+ 29%
Wheat (acres)....	17,696,000	21,586,000	- 18%
Oats (acres).....	15,387,000	13,782,000	+ 12%
Flaxseed (acres).	2,500,000	1,492,000	+ 67%
Sugar beets (acres).....	90,000	63,000	+ 42%
Soy beans (acres)	90,000	47,000	+ 91%
Honey.....	(maximum possible)		

FINANCE

OVER FORTY PER CENT of Canada's economic energies have been mobilized into wartime activities.

In the year ended March 31, 1943, it is expected the Dominion Government will spend \$4,500,000,000 instead of \$3,900,-

000,000 anticipated in the last budget. This outlay is equal to \$12,330,000 daily, and is equivalent to \$391 annually for every man, woman and child in the nation.

The Dominion Government has spent the following amounts for war and ordinary government since 1939:

	War	Non-War	Total
1939-40 (7 months of war) \$	118,291,022	\$562,502,770	\$ 680,793,792
1940-41	752,045,326	497,556,120	1,249,601,446
1941-42	1,339,674,152	545,391,904	1,885,066,056
Total to March 31, 1942	2,210,010,500	1,605,450,794	3,815,461,294
April 1 to Dec. 31, 1942	*2,643,164,254	420,222,398	3,063,386,652
Total to Dec. 31, 1942	4,853,174,754	2,025,673,192	6,878,847,946

*Including \$1,000,000,000 gift to Britain, which was fully expended by Dec. 31, 1942.

Dominion Government expenditure in the year ending March 31, 1943, will be nine times as great as the annual average of expenditures in the 10 years immediately preceding the outbreak of war.

Expenditures in the current year, forecast at \$4,500,000,000, are well above the average peacetime national income of the Dominion, which was as follows:

1929.....	\$4,726,900,000
1933.....	2,640,600,000
1937.....	3,824,400,000
1938.....	3,837,000,000
1939.....	4,039,600,000

In the First Great War from 1914 to 1920 Canada spent \$1,670,406,213 for war, including the cost of demobilization.

In the first nine months of the current fiscal year Canadian expenditures on war, including the

gift to Britain, averaged \$9,576,-682 a day.

Principal features of the Canadian war finance program are: the cost of war will be met as far as it is practicable by pay-as-you-go methods; taxation will be levied in accordance with ability to pay, and every financial instrument will be used to avoid inflation and reduce civilian consumption.

Four budgets have been presented since war began: in September, 1939; June, 1940; April, 1941; and in June, 1942. Each of these budgets increased the burden of taxes borne by Canadians and went to meet the sharply rising cost of war.

Direct taxes raised more than five times as much in the last fiscal year as they did in the last full fiscal year before the outbreak of war.

Indirect taxes have been greatly increased, and various luxury taxes have been imposed. Minimum rate of tax on corporations is 40% of profits. Rate on excess profits is 100%, of which 20% is refundable after the war.

Income taxes are deducted from salary or wage cheques at the source, as well as a compulsory savings portion, which is refundable after the war with interest at 2% annually.

A comparison of total taxes, including the refundable portion, a single man and a married man with two children pay in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom follows:

INCOME	SINGLE	MARRIED 2 Children
\$700		
Canada	40	.....
United States	42	7
United Kingdom	89	.....
\$1000		
Canada	172	.....
United States	113	25
United Kingdom	177	.....
\$1,500		
Canada	367	49
United States	233	52
United Kingdom	369	91
\$2,500		
Canada	826	435
United States	473	206
United Kingdom	819	463
\$4,000		
Canada	1,594	1,148
United States	877	569
United Kingdom	1,494	1,138
\$10,000		
Canada	5,112	4,546
United States	2,914	2,439
United Kingdom	4,470	4,114

\$20,000

Canada	11,829	11,063
United States	7,896	7,168
United Kingdom	11,024	10,668

\$30,000

Canada	19,196	18,230
United States	14,170	13,316
United Kingdom	18,564	18,208

ly increased it has been necessary to borrow money from the Canadian taxpayer in the form of war bonds, war savings certificates, and in some cases through interest-free loans.

While taxation has been sharp- There have been five public war loans as follows:

Date of Issue	Total	New Money	Conversion	Number of
	—	Millions of Dollars	—	Subscribers
January, 1940	\$250	\$200	\$ 50	178,000
September, 1940	325	300	25	151,000
June, 1941	837	730	107	968,000
February, 1942	998	846	152	1,681,000
October, 1942	991	991	...	2,040,000

Following is a tabulation of outlay of the armed services and expenditures on war and revenue assistance to the United Kingdom during the war years, showing

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
	—	Millions of Dollars	—	(approx.)
War Expenditures:				
Army	68	383	511	3,900
Navy	11	88	129	
Air Force	33	176	371	
Dept. of Munitions and Supply	....	80	253	
War Services Dept	....	2	3	3,900
Miscellaneous Depts.	6	23	73	
U. K. financial assistance (budgetary)	....	....	....
Total War	118	752	1,340	3,900
Other Govt. Expenditures	563	498	545	600
Total Expenditures	681	1,250	1,885	4,500
Total revenues	562	872	1,489	2,250
Over-all deficit	119	377	396	2,250

Total revenue to total expenditure	82%	70%	79%	50%
U.K. financial assistance (non-budgetary)	104	361	1,053	*

*Financial assistance in 1942-43 provided for in budget and included in war costs. In previous years assistance was provided outside the budget as it involved investment or debt redemption rather than expenditures.

CONTROLS

MOBILIZATION of Canada's resources for war and the fight against inflationary developments have necessitated great increases in taxation and borrowing, as well as the use of non-financial controls such as price control, stabilization of wages and salaries, priorities, rationing, and foreign exchange control.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board was constituted under the War Measures Act, September 3, 1939, "to provide safeguards under war conditions against any undue advancement in the price of food, fuel and other necessities of life, and to ensure an adequate supply and equitable distribution of such commodities."

The responsibility of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board for policing individual prices was

broadened in December, 1941, when the Government made the Board responsible for the maintenance of the over-all price ceiling, which was established to prevent inflation.

In the First Great War unchecked price increases imposed severe hardships on Canadians. By the end of the war prices had risen 57.6% above the pre-war level. In World War II, at the time of the application of the over-all price ceiling, in December, 1941, the cost-of-living index showed a percentage advance of 14.9 above the pre-war level. After 12 months of price ceiling the November, 1942, index showed a cost-of-living advance of only 2.2%.

The ceiling was the level of retail prices prevailing in the period between September 15 and October 11, 1941. Certain products, such as perishable

commodities were exempted from the price regulations.

In order to control volume of purchasing power, as well as prices, both of which would have led to inflation, wages and salaries in Canada were stabilized late in 1941. To adjust wages to wartime price levels, however, every employer, except in a few exempted classes, must pay bonuses to employees below the rank of foreman for each point the official cost-of-living index rises above the level of October, 1941. The bonus payment is as follows: 25c for each point rise in the cost of living for workers receiving \$25 or more a week; one per cent of the basic weekly wage rates for men under 21 and women workers earning less than \$25 a week.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the Wartime Industries Control Board work in close co-ordination. The War Industries Control Board allocates all materials necessary to Canada's war production. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has supreme authority in the field of price control and allocates what is left for civilian use. The chairman of each board

is a permanent member of the other and all Controllers are Administrators under the WPTB.

Essential materials such as steel, base metals, oil and gasoline are allocated to war industries by controllers of the Wartime Industries Control Board. To maintain the flow of raw materials for war purposes the manufacture of numerous articles for civilian consumption has been curtailed. For instance, silk and rubber are off the civilian market; aluminum has been prohibited for cooking utensils; the manufacture of trucks, passenger cars, refrigerators, radios and much electrical equipment is banned.

Commitments to Great Britain, the needs of the armed forces, transportation difficulties, and shipping losses have necessitated consumer rationing which ensures an equitable distribution of the necessities of living. Each Canadian is entitled to the following rations:

TEA—one ounce weekly, or

COFFEE—four ounces weekly.

SUGAR—half a pound weekly (plus special seasonal allowance to housewives for canning).

BUTTER—two pounds a person (temporarily) for six weeks. Normally, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. a person weekly.

GASOLINE—rationed according to the requirements of the motorist in relation to war essentiality of duties.

To stabilize the cost-of-living, prices of certain food commodities were lowered in December, 1942, by the reduction of duties and taxes and payment of subsidies. The retail price of tea was reduced by 10c lb.; coffee was reduced by 4c lb.; retail price of milk by 2c quart and the retail price of oranges was lowered.

The Industrial Division of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was established to aid industry, first in distributing the price-ceiling squeeze between retailer, wholesaler and manufacturer, and later to eliminate "frills" and help conserve manpower, material and machinery. This division works with National Selective Service and the Department of Munitions and Supply.

The Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation helps maintain the price ceiling by the payment of subsidies, modification or remission of duties and Government bulk purchasing. Where shipping conditions and dislocation of sources of supply occur, this Corporation makes bulk purchases abroad. Bulk pur-

chases to date include wool, cotton, textile fabrics, currants, coffee, spices, bristles. Subsidies on domestic products include milk and butterfat, leather footwear, canned fruits and vegetables.

Priorities in Canada are divided into three sections: Canadian Division, United Kingdom Division and United States Division.

The priority system in Canada operates on an informal or negotiation basis and deals only with materials and equipment of Canadian origin.

The United Kingdom Division issues Essentiality Certificates to Canadian firms after they have proven that a proposed shipment from the United Kingdom is essential to war production and that the goods or suitable substitutes are not obtainable in Canada or U.S.A.

The United States Division features a fixed system of priorities made available to Canada as well as the United States through the Hyde Park Agreement, April 1941. In order to participate in the United States Priorities system, Canada must have substantially the same restraints in the use of raw materials as those obtaining in the United States.

This is accomplished by close co-operation between various Canadian controllers and administrators and the Priorities Branch.

A Canadian branch of the United States Division of Priorities Controls has been established, with offices at Ottawa and Washington.

MANPOWER

APPROXIMATELY 33% of all male Canadians between the ages of 19 and 45 have enlisted in the armed services.

Responsibility for mobilizing and allocating all manpower in Canada rests with National Selective Service, under the Department of Labour. All departments concerned, such as the Department of Munitions and Supply, Agriculture and the armed forces, are co-operating.

Any person between 16 and 65 years of age must register for work if not gainfully occupied for seven consecutive days (full time students, housewives and clergy are not included).

On order of the Minister of Labour and after hearing the parties concerned, a person in an age class designated for the

purpose of the military call-up may be compulsorily required to accept alternative employment.

No Canadian employer or employee can make any employment arrangement without first obtaining authority of the local office of National Selective Service.

To prevent labour hoarding, employers must notify the employment service of any surplus workers in their employ.

With certain exceptions, an employee has to submit his resignation seven days prior to leaving his job. An employer similarly must conform to this regulation. A copy of the written notice must be forwarded to the local employment office. The employee is then given a separation slip and no employer can interview a prospective employee unless the applicant has a permit to look for employment from an employment office. No permits will be granted by this office unless the applicant has a separation slip, or can prove that he has been unemployed.

National Selective Services is also responsible for the call-up of men for compulsory military training. Under the National

Resources Mobilization Act, men, single or childless widowers at July 15, 1940, between the ages of 19 and 45 and medically fit, are liable to military service. So far only men between the ages of 19 and 40 are being called. On December 15, 1942, it was announced married men between the ages of 19 and 25 would be called up.

Men engaged in farm work and certain essential industries are not usually liable for military service.

Persons normally employed in agriculture may now accept employment without permit in another industry only to a total of 60 days in a year (formerly 30 days at a time) and then only outside towns and cities with more than 5,000 population.

CANADA - U. S. CO-OPERATION

FOUR COMMITTEES have been formed for the most effective co-operation of Canada and the United States in war and peace:

Joint War Production Committee.
Joint Materials Co-ordinating Committee.

Joint Economic Committees.
Permanent Joint Board on Defence.

Canada is also a member of the Combined Resources and Production Board with Great Britain and the United States.

At Ogdensburg, New York, on August 17, 1940, Canada and the United States signed an agreement on joint defence and set up a Permanent Joint Board to plan the defence of North America. This Board's plans form the basis of all joint defence activities.

Members of the Canadian section of the Board are: Chairman, Col. O. M. Biggar; Major-Gen. Maurice A. Pope, Air Vice-Marshal N. R. Anderson, and Rear-Admiral G. C. Jones; secretary, Dr. H. L. Keenleyside.

Two evidences of the Board's work have been the construction of the chain of air bases and the military highway to Alaska.

Establishment of the Materials Co-ordinating Committee was announced May 1, 1941. Through sub-committees on forest products, copper, zinc and ferro-alloys, the movement of primary materials between the two countries is promoted, available supplies are increased, and informa-

tion exchanged on raw material stocks, production and consumption in the United States and Canada.

The Joint Economic Committees were formed in June, 1941, to act in an advisory capacity to the governments at Ottawa and Washington, on foreign exchange control, economic controls, price policies, tariffs and import duties, as well as post-war planning. The Joint Economic Committees are sponsoring a joint project for Canada-United States peacetime development of a vast area of northern British Columbia, Yukon Territory and Alaska.

In April, 1941, the two countries reached an agreement known as the Hyde Park Declaration, by which the United States agreed to buy enough Canadian products to enable Canada to pay for essential imports from the United States.

This measure has proved effective and Canada is now paying to a large extent for imports by the sale of war supplies to the United States. Canada does not use lend-lease accommodation utilized by other United Nations.

There has been no relaxation in foreign exchange control,

which prohibits Canadians travelling in the United States. The need for United States currency for purchase from the United States of vital war goods remains great.

Formation of the Joint War Production Committee was announced November 5, 1941. The duty of this committee is to reduce duplication, arrange uniform specifications and quick exchanges of supplies, break transportation bottlenecks and exchange information. Ten technical sub-committees carry out the work of the committee.

Canada is manufacturing \$1,000,000,000 of war material and equipment for the United States.

When the United States was short of optical glass for war purposes, Canada was able to supply it from her plants.

Shipment of Canadian lumber to the United States in 1942 approximated 1,300,000,000 board feet, or more than double the corresponding exports to that country in any year from 1932 to 1940 inclusive.

The first corvette built by Canada for the United States navy, the U.S.S. *Danville*, was launched in Montreal on November 9, 1942.

To co-ordinate policies of food production, and to supervise the preparation of information on Canada's food position, the Government has set up the Food Requirements Committee, which will work closely with the Combined Food Board of the United Kingdom and the United States.

In actual military operations Canadian and United States forces have served jointly in Newfoundland, Iceland and Alaska.

R.C.A.F. units are fighting alongside United States air units in Alaska, Newfoundland and Labrador.

Canadian navigators, air gunners and wireless operators are serving temporarily in the United States Army Air Corps.

Canadian soldiers are teamed with United States troops in a Special Service Force. This combined group will provide the nucleus of a force for unified operation in any defensive or offensive operation.

The Special Service Force troops are given instruction in the use of parachutes, marine landings and mountain and desert warfare.

Canadian paratroops are trained at the large United States school at Fort Benning, Georgia.



POST-WAR PLANNING

TWO ADVISORY COMMITTEES responsible to a special Cabinet Committee have been created to deal with post-war problems.

The Committee on Reconstruction submits reports and recommendations with regard to economic and social post-war plans over and above the problems of specific demobilization.

The Committee on Demobilization and Rehabilitation is concerned with the re-training of special war casualties in the fighting forces; land settlement of ex-servicemen; resumption of education interrupted by enlistment in the armed services; preferences in re-establishment in civil employment; and the problems of the wives of servicemen.

JANUARY HIGHLIGHTS

- Jan. 1. Rationing of newsprint paper to newspapers and periodicals announced by Wartime Prices and Trade Board.
R.C.A.F. bomber group based in the United Kingdom goes into operation.
- Jan. 2. Trade Minister MacKinnon announces Canadian external trade during 1942 exceeded \$4,000,000,000 compared with \$1,687,000,000 in 1939.
- Jan. 4. Canada's credit balance in international payments reached \$2,455,000,000 during 1941, the highest point in Canadian history, reports the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This balance compares with credit balances on current account of \$144,000,000 in 1940 and \$137,000,000 in 1939.
- Jan. 5. Cost of living index advanced from 118.6 during November to 118.8 at December 1, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
Supreme Court of Canada upholds the power of the Governor-General-in-Council to set up economic regulations and controllers to administer them.
A detachment of officers and N.C.O.'s from the Canadian Army in England in North Africa, it is announced.
- Jan. 11. Twelve carloads of clothing and hospital supplies shipped to Russia by the Canadian Aid-to-Russia Fund.
Air Minister Power states the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan is now officially designated the Combined Training Establishment.
- Jan. 12. Release of final 1941 census figures shows Canada had 11,505,898 citizens at June 2, 1941, compared with 10,376,786 in the 1931 census.
Munitions and Supply announces Canada has produced 6,500 aircraft since July, 1940. Aircraft production in 1942 was two and a half times that of 1941.
Canadian Army casualties from the beginning of the war to December 25, 1942, totalled 7,243, announces the Department of National Defence.
- Jan. 13. In protest against the majority report of the Barlow Commission on wage rates, 13,500 workers go on strike in two of Canada's three basic steel plants, at Sydney, N.S., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Jan. 15. R.C.A.F. headquarters announces the Women's Division to have a newly designed uniform, and wear khaki during summer.
Trade Minister MacKinnon announces Canada's export trade during 1942 amounted to \$2,385,000,000, the larger part of the export consisting of supplies of Canadian war materials.
Wartime Prices and Trade Board announces revised consumer credit order effective February 1, consolidating previous orders and tightening restrictions on credit purchases.
- Jan. 16. Establishment of a powerful two-corps overseas Canadian Army is completed with the appointment of Maj.-Gen. E. W. Sansom to command the armoured corps with the rank of lieutenant-general.
The Canadian Pacific liner, Duchess of Bedford, encountering a German U-boat on the surface, sank it with gunfire and immediately thereafter engaged and drove off another, it is announced.
The Royal Canadian Navy turns over three Fairmile sub-chasers to the Fighting French.
- Jan. 19. A 24-man delegation of farmers, merchants and co-operative organizations urges establishment of a Federal Ministry of Food, with a food

JANUARY HIGHLIGHTS—*Continued*

board to co-ordinate all agencies for production, processing, distribution and rationing.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt speaks at the Aid to Russia rally in Montreal. Director of the Ontario Farm Service Board announces arrangements being made to use 25,000 to 30,000 high school students from Ontario schools on farms from April 15 to October 15.

Jan. 20. Temporary reduction in butter ration for succeeding six weeks, Wartime Prices and Trade Board announces.

Jan. 21. The Defence Department announces a new system for selection and development of potential officers for the Canadian army, based on close and expert study of each candidate.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports sale of gasoline for the 10 months ended last October 31 totalled 779,255,000 gallons, decrease of 53,818,000 gallons over the same period of 1941.

Three months leave of absence to be granted to former eastern coal miners now serving in the armed forces in Eastern Canada so they may return to mines and relieve fuel shortage.

Jan. 22. More than 2,000,000 food parcels have been sent by the Canadian Red Cross to Canadian and British prisoners-of-war, Red Cross announces.

Jan. 25. J. Gordon Taggart, Foods Administrator of Wartime Prices and Trade Board, tenders resignation to give full time to his post as Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture.

Wartime Prices and Trade Board sets up controls, effective January 25, over all types of paper except newsprint, kraft wrapping paper and paperboard.

Jan. 26. Lt.-Cmdr. R. A. S. MacNeil, R.C.N.R., receives the Norwegian War Medal from Cmdr. E. Ericksen, of the Royal Norwegian Navy, on behalf of King Haakon VII of Norway, for courage and fine seamanship in rescuing the crew of a torpedoed Norwegian freighter in the North Atlantic last year. He commanded the Corvette Dauphin.

Public services employees increase from 65,000 in 1939 to 120,000 at present.

Sault Ste. Marie steel workers pool ballots with Sydney workers in voting on government proposals, resulting in majority decision to return to work, 3,577 to 2,336, on condition that the Union's demands be met within 30 days.

The Royal Canadian Navy increases the age limit for shore service to 60 and will enlist 1,260 men to the duties now performed by regular ratings on shore duty.

Jan. 27. Wartime Prices and Trade Board paid \$50,000,000 in subsidies since March 31, 1942, to maintain price ceiling and prevent a rise in cost-of-living.

Military call-up statistics released by Department of Labour and Department of National Defence.

Fourth Session of the 19th Parliament prorogues, with speech from the Throne.

Jan. 28. First Session of the 20th Parliament opens with speech from the Throne by the Governor-General of Canada.

Jan. 29. Defence contracts awarded for the three services from September, 1939 to December, 1942, valued at \$355,000,000.

INDEX

	Pages		Pages
Agriculture.....	32	Joint War Production Committee	41
Aid to Britain.....	32, 36	Lease-lend.....	42
Air Cadets.....	17	Loans.....	36
Air Force.....	3, 15, 22	Manpower Regulations.....	40
Airplane Production.....	25	Merchant Seamen.....	11
Air Raid Precautions.....	21	Military Call-up.....	23
Air Training Plan.....	15	Munitions.....	25, 29, 31
Alaska Air Bases.....	41	Munitions Contracts.....	29
Alaska Highway.....	41	National Income.....	34
Area.....	47	National Resources Mobilization	
Army.....	12, 22	Act.....	23
Army Cadets.....	15	National Selective Service.....	40
Automotive Vehicles.....	27	Navy.....	7, 22
British Commonwealth Air Train-		Navy Cadets.....	10
ing Plan.....	15	Nurses.....	19
Budgets.....	35	Ogdensburg Agreement.....	41
Canada-United States Co-opera-		Population.....	47
tion.....	6, 41	Post-war Planning.....	43
Casualties.....	14	Price Control.....	37
Chemicals.....	5, 28	Priorities.....	39
Chronology for January.....	44	Rationing.....	38
Combined Food Board.....	43	Reconstruction.....	43
Combined Production and Re-		Reserve Army.....	14
sources Board.....	41	R.C.A.F. (Women's Division)....	19
Commodity Prices Stabilization		Salaries Stabilization.....	38
Corporation.....	39	Salvage.....	31
Cost of Living.....	37	Seamen.....	11
Cost-of-Living Bonus.....	38	Shells.....	26
Day Nurseries.....	20	Shipbuilding.....	29
Declarations of War.....	47	Small Arms.....	28
Decorations.....	13	Small Arms Ammunition.....	26
Demobilization and Rehabilita-		Subsidies.....	39
tion.....	3	Supply.....	38
Economic Controls.....	37	Synthetic Rubber.....	28
Enlistments.....	22	Tanks.....	28
Expenditures.....	34, 36	Taxes.....	35
Explosives.....	5, 28	Trade.....	47
Finance.....	34	United Nations.....	47
Firefighters.....	21	Veterans Guard.....	14
Fishermen's Reserve.....	9	Wages Stabilization.....	38
Food.....	32	War Costs.....	34, 36
Foreign Exchange Control.....	42	War Emergency Training Program	19
Government.....	47	War Loans.....	36
Guns.....	28	Wartime Industries Control Board	38
Hyde Park Declaration.....	42	Wartime Prices Board.....	37
Joint Board on Defence.....	41	Women.....	18
Joint Economic Committees.....	41	Women in Industry.....	19
Joint Materials Co-ordinating		Women's Army Corps.....	18
Committee.....	41	Women's Naval Services.....	18

★ CANADA ★

AREA—3,694,863 square miles. POPULATION—11,500,000. CAPITAL—Ottawa. PROVINCES—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia. FORM OF GOVERNMENT—Since the passing of the Statute of Westminster of 1931, Canada has been a fully self-governing nation, freely associated with other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations and united with them by a common allegiance to the Crown. The actual government of Canada consists of the Prime Minister and the other members of the Cabinet, who are appointed by the Governor-General, the personal representative of the Crown, on the Prime Minister's recommendation. All the members of the Cabinet are members of one of the Houses of Parliament, almost always the House of Commons. The Cabinet is responsible to the House of Commons and must have the confidence of that House. The upper house, the Senate, has 96 members, appointed for life by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Government. The House of Commons has 245 members, elected by popular vote. The present Prime Minister is the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Legislative jurisdiction is divided between the provincial legislatures and the federal Parliament.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR—Sept. 10, 1939, Germany; June 10, 1940, Italy; Dec. 7, 1941, Finland, Rumania, Hungary, Japan. ARMED SERVICES—At the end of January there were approximately: 52,000 in the Navy, 430,000 in the Army and 200,000 in the Air Force.

TRADE—Canada produces large surpluses of many agricultural, forest and mineral products and of hydro-electric power. Total trade (excluding gold): 1933, \$936,698,100; 1940, \$2,275,168,311; 1941, \$3,089,246,191. In 1942 total value of exports and imports exceeded \$4,000,000,000.

UNITED NATIONS—Canada was one of 26 nations signing the Declaration by the United Nations on January 1, 1942, at Washington, endorsing the principles and purposes embodied in the Atlantic Charter.



A. J. Henry.

THE LIBRARIAN.
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.
TORONTO 5. ONT.

XBL

Issued by Wartime Information Board

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1943

PRINTED IN CANADA